

ONCE CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS



Nicholas II, under guard, in the gardens of his palace-prison of Tsarskoe-Selo. He was transferred to Siberia a month ago.

Answer to Pope's Plea
Will Be Forwarded Soon

Rough Draft Submitted to
President Wilson's
Advisers

Terms Are Kept Secret

Flat Rejection of Vatican
Note Not Likely To Be
Sent, It Is Believed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Signs were in evidence to-day of the dispatch of President Wilson's reply to the peace proposals of Pope Benedict at an early date. Officials freely conceded the probability of the early completion of the communication, indicating that the President and Secretary Lansing at least have agreed upon the basic features of the reply, so that what remains to be done is to put these ideas into diplomatic language. It is understood that rough drafts of some of the important points already have been prepared.

So far, no authorized statement has been forthcoming as to the nature of the reply. Officials even deprecate speculation concerning it, and there has been formal denial of a published report that Secretary Lansing had informed some of the Entente diplomats that Pope Benedict's proposals would be rejected.

Flat Rejection Unlikely

No official opinion is expressed that the proposals will be accepted, but in diplomatic practice there is a wide field for discussion between the two extremes of rejection and acceptance. The fact that Pope Benedict, as was pointed out by a statement from the Vatican, in some of the most important features of his communication adopted principles enunciated by President Wilson, is regarded in some quarters as insuring the peace proposals against an unqualified rejection, even in the most polite and diplomatic language.

On the other hand, the failure of the Pope's plan to meet some of the essential demands of President Wilson, as a condition of peace, is regarded as making it certain that there can be no acceptance.

U. S. Envoys Abroad Consulted

Much of the uncertainty here surrounding the preparation of the American reply has arisen from the fact that the major part of the negotiation upon this subject has been conducted in foreign capitals, through resident American ambassadors. In the early stages, some attempts were made by the Entente diplomats in Washington to ascertain the probable nature of the American reply. But these were generally unsuccessful, not from any disposition on the part of the officials of the State Department to deny their confidence to the foreign representatives, but for the reason that until he had developed the views of the Entente chancelleries, President Wilson was maintaining an open mind on the subject.

Reichstag Council
To Take Up Pope's
Peace Plan To-day

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Chancellor Michaelis's newly created government council, comprising seven members of the Reichstag and seven members of the Bundesrat, will meet to-morrow to discuss the German reply to the peace proposals of Pope Benedict. Socialists, Catholics, Liberals and Progressives have promised to cooperate with the Chancellor on this issue, but taking the new council to be merely a provisional device leading to a larger measure of Parliamentary power, party leaders are demanding that the Chancellor commit himself to various concessions.

Mathias Erbsberger, leader of the Catholics, complained at a meeting of the council that his party had not been given a proper share of governmental honors.

Reichstag Majority Solid

Liberals and Socialists demanded nullification of that section of the Imperial Constitution which prohibits Reichstag Deputies from becoming members of the Federal Council, and thus shuts them out of appointments to governmental secretariats and seats in the Bundesrat.

The session gave the impression, however, that advocates of Parliamentary

reforms are inclined to support the Chancellor in his opinion that reorganization cannot be undertaken hastily. It is plain, nevertheless, that the coalition, augmented by the adhesion of the National Liberals, now constitutes an invincible Reichstag majority which will enter the new session next month with a definitely outlined programme.

The following deputies have been elected by their parties to membership in the Chancellor's council: Socialist-Democrats, Philip Scheidemann and Friedrich Ebert; Centrists, Mathias Erbsberger and Herr Fehrenbach; Progressives, Friedrich von Payer; National Liberal, Dr. Gustav Stresemann; and Conservative, Count von Westarp.

While a slip of the tongue by the Chancellor and a bungled report of Wednesday's session were directly responsible for the tension of last week, the existence of much combustible material in parliamentary politics is likely to call forth other flare-ups on account of the present mood and temper of the Reichstag majority. Wednesday's reaction is symptomatic of the majority's growing appetite for increased authority and responsibility.

It has now become known that Chancellor Michaelis, in his second statement, Wednesday, definitely fixed his attitude toward the Reichstag's peace resolution before the introduction of the majority's declaration regarding the establishment of full concordance between it and the statement the Chancellor made July 19. Notwithstanding the Chancellor's revised statement, which made this protest superfluous, the declaration was read. The mischief was thus done and the world received the impression that another crisis had come.

Reactionaries United

Over this boiling cauldron there presides a new Chancellor, who is admittedly a tyro in the handling of practical politics.

Opposing the Reichstag majority is the small but powerful Conservative and pan-German faction, which is not standing idly by while liberalism is threatening to reshape political and parliamentary institutions. These reactionary forces for the most part represent the nation's finance, big business and landed interests.

If the Chancellor feels to-day that the wind temporarily is being tempered to the shorn lamb, it is due to his conviction that German eyes are riveted on the various fronts and the resistance being offered there by the German troops, and that the nation at large is willing to await a more auspicious time for rearrangement of its political household furniture.

Michaelis's Statements

Contradictory, Paris

Newspapers Declare

(By Cable to the "Courrier des Etats-Unis")

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The newspapers here insist that the statements of Chancellor Michaelis in regard to his interpretation of the Reichstag motion are contradictory.

"One cannot state more clearly," remarks the "Petit Parisien," "that German national representation does not count and that its decisions are nullified in advance. Neither in the domain of diplomacy nor in that of internal reforms has Germany made a single step."

The "Matin" believes that the unexpected attitude of the Chancellor is due to the difficulty of the situation in which he finds himself while placed between the demands of Vienna, which would like to give the Pope an indifferent answer, and the orders of the General Staff forbidding the Imperial government to frank renunciation of ideas of conquest. Von Kuhlmann is entirely different. One immediately distinguishes the man that does not conceal that certain difficult situations demand compliance and a spirit of conciliation.

The "ECHO de Paris" looks for nothing fair in the words of the Chancellor. It says: "The Chancellor has to keep silence or employ a certain amount of ambiguity in order not to displease the Catholics or the pan-Germans. Besides, one must take into account the fact that a government which proclaims from the house-tops its desire for peace gives the greatest proof of its weakness. Till she is defeated on the battlefield, Germany will endeavor to obtain peace but will not beg for it. It is important to put in relief two fundamental political principles of von Kuhlmann: firstly, force is, in its last analysis, the political soul of Germany; but that soul ought to inhabit a judicial body and possess a useful vocabulary, for example, freedom of the seas, economic cooperation, commercial solidarity of all countries; secondly, to cause these confusing formulae to prevail, it is necessary to address the nation, the journals, and not merely official diplomacy. To speak to the latter is to speak to specialists who reduce all the beautiful verbiage to its true value and are not duped by it."

The "Temps" writes: "Chancellor Michaelis thought he was embarrassing the Allies when he was accusing them of conducting an imperialistic policy in the East. Instead of avoiding the question, as some persons supposed we would do, we are trying to examine it thoroughly. At the present there are in the East two superimposed imperialisms: one, German, which has annexed Turkey; the other, Turkish, which constituted the Ottoman Empire. Not only the Germans have no right to rule at Constantinople, but also the Turks have no longer the right to rule the country of the Arabs and of the Armenians. The Ottoman Empire is not one of the states covered by the principle of 'No annexations.' It is a conquering state, formed through annexations."

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Hadley Predicts Series

Of Wars if Allies Lose

Yale President Declares Ger-

many's Spirit Is Direct Men-

ace to America

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 27.—If this war

is not won by the United States and

the Allies," said Arthur T. Hadley,

president of Yale University, to-night,

"there will follow a series of wars,

begun without notice and waged with-

out regard for the rights of non-

combatants. Leading men in Germany

believe that war is a good thing for

their country and for the world, and

that it should be conducted without

scruple when the interest of Germany

seems to require it.

"The German people in general do

not entirely share in this view, but the

German people in general are so

patriotic that they are content to do

what the military leaders wish and

believe what the military leaders say,

so long as it brings them victory."

This warlike spirit constitutes a di-

rect menace to America. We know that

the German Secret Service has been

active in America, and that the Ger-

man government in time of peace sug-

gested that the Mexican army should

be used to invade the United States.

Our distance from Europe is not the

protection that it was ten years ago,

thanks to modern improvements, and

if the progress of invention continues

it may be no protection at all ten years

hence.

"Nor can we protect ourselves by

treaties unless the result of the war

leads the Germans to see that treaty

breakers are punished and that the

apparent advantage gained by the in-

vasion of Belgium was purchased at the

price of ultimate defeat."

Baruch to Purchase

Supplies for 7 Allies

Buying in American Markets

To Be Thoroughly

Co-ordinated

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Italy, Bel-

gium and Serbia have agreed to make

their purchases in American markets

through the Allies' Purchasing Com-

mission, of which Bernard M. Baruch

is chairman. Great Britain, France

and Russia already had agreed to do

so, and other Allied nations, it is ex-

pected, will join the federation shortly.

In announcing the agreement made

by Italy, Belgium and Serbia, which

has the approval of President Wilson,

Secretary McAdoo said:

"The members of the commission are

also members of the recently created

War Industries Board of the Council

of National Defence, and will thereby

be able thoroughly to coordinate the

purchases of the United States govern-

ment and those of the allied powers."

"It is believed that these arrange-

ments will result in a more effective

use of the combined resources of the

United States and foreign governments

in the prosecution of the war."

War Aid of Big
Catholic Body
Pledged to U. S.

President Whalen of
Church Federation Says
3,000,000 Back Wilson

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 27.—In his report to-day to the American Federation of Catholic Societies, President John Whalen, of New York, reaffirmed the loyalty of Catholics to America in the war, and declared that all sacrifices demanded must be met with cheerfulness.

The report of the committee on morals deplored the "drift away from the Church." Paganism, the committee declared, was the shoal toward which this country was drifting.

Approval was given the work and aims of the Catholic War Council, an organization forming to cooperate with the government. Monsignor M. J. Spaine, of Boston, representative of Cardinal O'Connell, was authorized to report the convention's approval at the meeting of the council committee in Washington next Monday.

"Whether the struggle be long or short," said Mr. Whalen, "we pledge the undeviating loyalty of our country of Catholics, Catholic men and women united in federation."

Catholics, he estimated, would make up 35 per cent of the American fighting forces. Active work already is under way to provide for their spiritual and physical needs.

"Much as we deplore war, we want no peace with dishonor or with future danger to the starry banner or to the world at large," Mr. Whalen went on. "But this does not take from us our privilege and our duty to pray and to strive for a true, lasting peace. We rejoice at the earnest, wise, fatherly efforts to bring about such a peace by our great spiritual chief, His Holiness Pope Benedict. His efforts will not be in vain."

Anthony Matte, of Chicago, the national secretary, reported that the federation now had a membership of 3,000,000.

A crusade of large proportions has been taken up against vice and immorality. Plans, he reported, were under way for a Catholic Young Men's Christian Association. The morals committee report said:

"Right no longer rules; justice is fast declining; order is upset; the family is endangered; the home is disrupted; virtue, public and private, is decadent; materialism is in the ascendency; vicious propaganda run riot; and religious indifference dominates."

Spanish Premier to Examine

Request for Strikers' Pardon

MADRID, Aug. 27.—Premier Dato, responding to a question of a member of the Chamber of Deputies, to-day promised to examine into requests for pardons presented in behalf of men connected with the recent strike who were condemned to death before the proclamation of martial law.

The managing committee of the Employees' Union of the Northern Railway of Spain have sent to Premier Dato a communication in which they condemn the demerit of trains at Bilbao and other untoward acts and recommend punishment of the guilty persons.

Bay State Justices Exempt

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—A ruling that justices of the peace in this state are exempt from the draft was received here to-day from Provost Marshal General Crowder. He upheld the opinion of Attorney General Attwell that they are judicial officers.

Flag Presented to
Women's Motor Unit

Army Officers Honor Service
League Body Going to
France

About seventy-five army officers attended the presentation of colors last evening to the Motor Division of the National League for Women's Service.

The presentation was made at the country home of Captain Helen Russell Bastado, at New Rochelle, by Brigadier-General Bates, of the Seventy-first Regiment, and was accepted by Captain Bastado, as head of the division.

The officers attending were from the Third Regiment, which is encamped at Pelham Park, and from the First, Seventy-first and Twenty-third, encamped in Van Cortlandt Park.

The Motor Division is composed entirely of women. They have made themselves extremely useful as drivers of cars for officers and men, and the colors were presented in appreciation for this service. Twenty-five of the division will go to France to drive ambulances.

Japan's Aim to Aid

U. S., Ishii Declares

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Viscount Ishii, the special Japanese Ambassador, gave The Associated Press to-night a statement defining the purposes of his mission to the United States. The statement says:

"The Imperial Japanese Mission came to the United States for two reasons:

"First—To convey to the President and to the American people the appreciation and congratulations of the Emperor and the nation of Japan for the entrance of the United States into the war as allies of Japan and the other nations now waging war against the enemies of freedom."

"Second—To determine how best to cooperate with the United States in carrying the war to a triumphant conclusion."

"Having determined in what manner Japan can use her resources and strength to this end, it is the purpose of the mission further to aid the Allied cause by showing what she can do with the help and cooperation of the United States. Japan is entirely unselfish in her aim. We are fighting for a common end, and we wish to aid the common efforts."

Belgian Socialists
To Ignore Stockholm

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Press Bureau announces that the Germans occupying Belgium have been urging the Belgian Socialists to participate in the Stockholm conference.

M. Bertrand, Belgian Socialist leader, pointed out that delegates could not attend the conference without a mandate from the party, and that a mandate could not be obtained because the German authorities would not permit a meeting at which the speakers would be free to express their views.

The Germans, after much delay, consented to such a meeting, which was held a few days ago. Between 400 and 500 delegates attended, and it was decided, with only a dissenting vote, not to go to Stockholm, even though British, French and Italian Socialists were represented there.

"This decision," says the Press Bureau, "was in the nature of a protest against the cruel treatment to which the Belgians have been subjected and in order to avoid any step which might possibly depress or discourage their gallant companions in the trenches."

Commend Root's Warning

Montreal Paper Says U. S.
Will Be Bad Place for Traitors

OTTAWA, Aug. 27.—"The climate of the United States promises to become unhealthy for traitors," says "The Montreal Gazette" editorially, referring to the recent remarks of Elihu Root at New York City. It quotes what he said at the civic reception accorded him and comments his warning regarding people "who, while professing to be for the country, are lying every day." The "Gazette" adds:

"A similar warning has been given by Theodore Roosevelt, who, in the course of an address at the Harvard Club, declared that 'this country has now no place for any but Americans both in spirit and act.' These warnings, uttered by men whose words carry weight in their country, show that the United States is waking up to the real danger. And some such warnings are not altogether inapplicable to some conditions in this country."

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Aug. 27.—In a recent editorial in The Tribune on the Stockholm conference occurs this sentence: "It is the people of the nations which are fighting, and not their statesmen, who have shown great qualities," and later: "The hundreds of thousands of men who have suffered in this war have, by the very fact of their suffering, their sacrifices and their endurance, come to a point where exhaustion is in sight, and where physical weakness begins to impair moral vision and strength."

Unless readers accept these thoughts as facts they fail to understand the motives behind the actions of the mass of the peoples of Europe to-day. These dispatches have contained many references to peace maneuvers prompted by the feeling of the masses that the governments have failed to mobilize the entire forces for a speedy ending of the war.

It would be an insult to labor to intimate that the working classes would be satisfied with an inconclusive peace. No class has made greater sacrifices and no class is more patriotic. It is safe to say that nine-tenths of the supporters of the Stockholm conference are just as loyal, uncompromising and steadfast as the sternest right-to-a-fair advocate.

To-morrow the Inter-Allied Socialist Labor conference, under the presidency of Arthur Henderson, will be held in London. The delegates of Belgium, Russia, France, Portugal, Great Britain, Italy and South Africa will meet.

Stockholm Situation Complicated

The Stockholm situation is complicated by the National Labor party having retired from the peace aims, and by the fact that the majority representation, preventing Germany from sending such representatives as Bernstein, while the Dutch and Scandinavian committee is determined to remain a minority.

This is a majority conference. An effort is being made to get the Labor party at an adjourned conference to reverse its decision on this point.

Not all the Socialist bodies are wholly pacifistic. The Fabian Society, which Sidney Webb is the leader, is believed to have drafted the drastic peace terms put forward by British labor. All the British Socialists are agreed upon the peace aims, including every class of the party, including disarmament, etc., but they advocate different methods of attaining these ends.

Another complication is the trade union congress in Blackpool on September 2, when the oldest organized body of labor, representing 3,000,000 workers, meets. Though it is unaffiliated with the Internationale, it was invited to send eight delegates to Stockholm.

The press now views these meetings in a different light, no longer shouting that they are pacifist and pro-German, but admitting the honesty of the leaders and trying to convince them that every class is working for a speedy and satisfactory peace. This changed attitude is helping the general situation materially.

Will Know Where Russia Stands

Though the Moscow news is considered rather pessimistic, the people here welcome the conference, whatever its decision, because they will then know exactly what to expect of Russia. The Westminster Gazette's comments: "Russia is not given to secret diplomacy, and the Allies are learning all the weaknesses and difficulties of every corner of the army and the country in forming an estimate of the task still facing the Entente. Having no false hopes, any assistance that Russia may give will now be considered 'velvet' to use a sporting term."

Two views are taken of the Michaelis consultative committee—one that it marks the first real victory of the government opposition and the other that it is a blind to delude and satisfy the people. The latter is the official view and the one generally held. In some respects what is happening in Germany parallels affairs in Russia before the revolution, when the Duma, composed of various parties, tried to support the Czar, though its remonstrances against the appointment of reactionary ministers were ignored.

The Reichstag is showing unmistakable signs of dissatisfaction, and the moderate and extreme party groups are becoming more antagonistic to the government, but if they accept Michaelis's latest scheme it will be proof positive that the cries for reform are not worrying the Prussian rulers.

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Pleas of Labor
Swaying Europe
Toward Peace

Workmen Impressing Their
Views on All War-
ring Peoples

Loyalty Not Doubted

Honesty in Support of Stock-
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ed; Press View Changes

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